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LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

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NOTES FROM THE STAFF

The June/July graphics packet will be
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Regular monthly publication of the graphics
packet will resume in August.

--LNS

DADE COUNTY GAY RIGHTS REPEAL SPARKS STRONG GAY PROTEST

Continued from page 10

rise" of Judeo-Christian sexual fanaticism.

Now, again, there is a sense of concern that
"the few laws that exist will be repealed"
because of a fundamentalist crusade.

Entertainer Anita Bryant, leader of the "Save
Our Children From Homosexuality" lobby in the Dade
County referendum, is promising to take her cam-
paign nationwide -- to the 39 states and three
countries that have adopted protective gay rights
legislation.

A feeling of disappointment but not surprise,
coupled with a determined sense of the struggle
ahead and exhilaration at the new show of strength
typified the demonstrators' mood.

As for the program that would lead to gay
liberation, many differences are buried beneath
the renewed demand for "Gay Rights Now." Some
speakers urged people to enter "the biggest closet
of all" -- the voting booth -- or to join "what-
ever gay organization you want." Other demon-
strators emphasized, in the words of one lesbian
in the crowd, "a connection with most people's
struggles. I don't know how many people here
really feel that," she said. "But if we're only
fighting our individual struggle, we'll get no-
where."

Amidst the widened spectrum of gays partici-
pating and the accompanying political confusion,
what does come through clearly is the ironic
truth of one of "Save Our Children's" predictions:
the ranks of gay liberation have, indeed, been
"freshened" -- not by child molestation and

schoolroom recruitment, as claimed, but by the
catalyst of "Save Our Children's" impassioned
campaign against homosexuality and the civil rights
of gay citizens.

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IF YOU GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC OR ARE MISSING A PAGE, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

AN INTERVIEW WITH A LEADER OF THE GENERAL UNION OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN

The following is an interview with the president of the General Union of Palestinian Women. The interview was conducted in Amman, Jordan, during May by five members of the PLO staff members.

The General Union of Palestinian Women is a part of the Popular Liberation Organization (PLO) -- the general union of the Palestinian people and the general union of all groups in the Palestinian liberation movement. The PLO includes worker, student, and professional unions, as well as the Palestinian National Council, the highest authority of the PLO.

The General Union of Palestinian Women, whose membership is in the hundreds of thousands, is the general union of Palestinian women, and also the general union of the women who are part of the resistance movement.

The women's union has branches in all the Arab countries. The largest group of members is in occupied Palestine, mostly in the West Bank. They must work clandestinely because of the Israeli authorities.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE WOMEN IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE?

In 1969 one of the western journalists said, "Everyone who visits the West Bank can see that the struggle is led by women." And this is true because in 1967 [when Israel occupied this Palestinian area along with the Gaza Strip] all the men left or hid.

Women stayed and were leading the demonstrations and having sit-ins at the churches and mosques. They were organizing themselves in commissions to visit prisoners, to collect food and clothing for the prisoners, and to demonstrate for the prisoners. They were organizing commissions to look after the families of the martyrs [Palestinians who died in combat], to bring them food, to collect money for them, to look after the children.

And at the same time, the Palestinian woman played and still plays a very big role in the armed struggle itself.

Of all the branches of the women's union in the Arab countries, the highest number of members is in the West Bank. We sell in Lebanon what our union in the West Bank produces--embroidery and dresses. We send the money back to them because they want to eat from this production. We encouraged the opening of more and more of our workshops in the West Bank, so that Palestinian women wouldn't have to work in Israel's factories. We encourage them to work more and more with the union and the Palestinian organizations.

WOULD YOU TELL US ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL UNION OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN?

In 1919 in Jerusalem two women, Zalikha Ishaq al-Sabbah and Milla al-Sakakini, started founding the first Palestinian women's union.

The old Palestinian women's union led demonstrations against the British Mandate [in which

the league of Nations gave Britain authority over Palestine after World War I], against the immigration to Palestine and against [the British] taking prisoners to jail, and hanging them.

The organization was an answer to the aggression against the Palestinian people. From the beginning it started on a political basis, and was mainly to organize Palestinian women to participate more and more in the struggle to liberate Palestinian land.

In 1936, Palestinian women joined the armed struggle and we had many martyrs in the mountains at that time. When the PLO started [in 1964] the women started thinking about reorganizing themselves. So we held a congress in Jerusalem in 1965.

After one year, King Hussein [of Jordan, which ruled the Palestinian "West Bank" area from 1948 to 1967 when Israel took it] prohibited the PLO there. So we started struggling secretly in Palestine.

After the war of 1967, the union had to reorganize itself again. We had a big meeting in Amman, Jordan and elected a new executive committee. The struggle went on in the West Bank and Palestine and many of our members led demonstrations against the [Israeli] occupation in Palestine.

In Jordan, after the massacre of Black September [in 1970 when Hussein's army 'slaughtered' thousands of Palestinians in an effort to crush PLO organizing there] the union started working secretly in Jordan, too.

WHAT KIND OF SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES DID THE UNION HAVE DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WAR IN LEBANON?

In 1973, with the first clashes between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese army, we organized a commission of the Palestinian Women's Union and all the Lebanese women's organizations which were organized on a democratic basis.

We found that there were three things we needed. One was first aid for the injured people, the second was ammunition and food for the people. And the other thing was information--this means the political work--to gather the women and to speak about the aggression against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people. Many were enthusiastic and they used to come and attend the meetings. The work we did made a base for the work that started in 1975 [when the war was in full force]. And in 1975, we continued our work with the Lebanese women.

We started teaching how to escalate the role of the Palestinian women through the war. Many of the injured, we couldn't solve their problems in the first aid centers. So we started making stretchers. And we started counting the cars that the Lebanese and Palestinian women had, and made a program. Each had to be at the center at a specified time to evaluate the wounded.

Of course, we had many women who were carrying arms. And many women, their work was to transfer ammunition from one place to another.

We struggled in the bad days, on distribution of food, which there was a lack of. We gathered flour and rice and canned food to put in centers so it would be available at the time of a siege.

Of course, in this work we were not alone. We were participating in a big commission. Most of it was

There were no women, but it also included students, workers, and teachers unions, and people from the areas who started organizing themselves. They elected their own leaders and were ready to do anything. They started organizing distribution of food by groups.

We were very well organized. In every part we knew how many wells of water, how much food was needed, the numbers of people staying there, how many casualties, everything.

Three quarters of a million people were migrating at that time. They had come to Beirut from the south when the Israelis shelled their villages. Many were without houses, without food. And we took care of all these people.

Now we have opened a house for the children of Tal al Za'atar [the Palestinian refugee camp which was under siege for 53 days in the summer of 1976] who lost both their mother and father. We have around 120 children now. The youngest of those born in Tal al Za'atar are now 7 months old, and it will be this age up to 12 years. The children consist of families, 6, 7, 8 children belonging to one family. We are going to let them live together--we don't want to split them up.

And the girls from Tal al Za'atar who have no homes, no families, who are over 12 years old, are going to work among them. They will be their mothers. We have been giving training courses to these girls since we thought of the program.

HOW DOES A WOMAN BECOME A MEMBER OF THE UNION?

It's enough for the woman to come and to say that she's going to be a member. Some of them who feel that they want to struggle among women and in the revolution come and ask to be members in the union.

But for others, in the camps and the villages, we open training centers to give training [in production skills]. We start by working among the women to let them know the role of the Palestinian woman to start to draw them gradually to be members of the union.

We hold classes for illiteracy. Through these classes, we speak about the role of the Palestinian woman and how they are going to help in the revolution, and how through any organization, they can work more than individually.

We hold camps in the summer, to train them how to use arms. And some women, old women, like to carry arms and to struggle. They are more enthusiastic about the camps than other things--they think this is the way. The camps last two or three weeks.

WHO TAKES CARE OF THEIR CHILDREN WHEN THEY COME TO THESE CAMPS?

This is a difficult point for us. Most of the women who are in the camps have their mothers, or aunts or mothers-in-law to take care of the children. And for members of the union who have nobody, we have opened a child care center for their children. We take care of the children while the mother is busy, working for the union. We hope that the revolution will encourage this.

We have to solve this problem, the problem of mother and child. If it is solved, and if in addition you can solve partially, the role of the woman in the house, housework, this encourages more and more women to join the struggle.

For our women in the union, we have opened a restaurant. This is very cheap. So many women who are working in the union and in the revolution, and their husbands are working too, they can go to this restaurant and it solves a great part of the woman's troubles.

Now we have kindergartens in all the [refugee] camps where women can send their children, child care for infants. This is a start.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROBLEMS THAT PALESTINIAN WOMEN FACE THAT PREVENT THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE REVOLUTION?

The Palestinian woman, like all Arab women, have the problem of traditions. In spite of all she gives to the revolution, she is still secondary in the family, and in Palestinian society. And she feels the revolution is not her main job. So you have to transform the concept of the woman in her own mind. The concept of her own role has to be changed.

We want more women to know their role through their fight. We want to make vaster and vaster the role of the woman.

HAS THE ROLE OF THE PALESTINIAN WOMAN IN SOCIETY CHANGED OVER THE YEARS DURING THE REVOLUTION?

Of course. The problem is that many changes have taken place in Palestinian society. Through migration, transferring from one place to another, through the revolution, many families have changed their place, their role. But still the Palestinian people can't accept the idea of the changes. The society has changed, but their idea about it has not.

They treat changes with old ideas about them. Even if a man and woman divorce and they are both convinced about the divorce, still they treat themselves as if it's something shameful.

Of course there are big changes. We are preparing a book about the last day of Tal al Za'atar. We interviewed 100 women. Many of the women--one, who lost three sons in the fighting, remembers like this: that she lost three sons, but she speaks more deeply about her daughter that she lost. Her daughter was a member in the revolution. She's proud to say that. This gives a hint about the changes in her mind.

Those who participated in the armed struggle--it's a symbol for the Palestinian woman, in front of her every day, in order to tell her, 'this is your role and you can do everything.'

WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO HAVE A UNION FOR WOMEN?

I will speak about women as a whole and the Palestinian woman. Ages and ages lie between women and participation in the society, production and politics. The woman was in the house. She didn't know more than the borders of the house. So if you bring her and ask her to participate with the men, in the beginning it was difficult for her. If she wants to argue a political matter for the first time, and doesn't know about the problem, she feels she cannot participate and goes back to the house. There must be time and a special organization to train women in order to participate.

I'm against a separate women's union. But what can we do? This is reality. We must face it. Centuries and centuries we have been away.

TWO SUPREME COURT RULINGS RESTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND UPHOLD DISCRIMINATORY SENIORITY POLICIES

NEW YORK (LNS)--In the latest of a series of anti-labor decisions, the Supreme Court handed down two rulings May 31, which will restrict workers' eligibility for unemployment benefits and uphold discriminatory seniority policies.

The unemployment ruling defends a state's right to deny unemployment benefits to workers laid off because of a strike at one of the company's suppliers, even when the workers are not involved in the strike themselves.

It stems from a case in Ohio, during late 1974 when more than 12,500 steelworkers were laid off because of a miners strike at the company's coal suppliers. The laid off steelworkers were denied unemployment benefits because of an Ohio state law, which was later challenged as unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, however, upheld the Ohio law in its May 31 ruling.

"The ruling was a victory for employers," wrote the Wall Street Journal the day after the court's decision. "In addition, the high court held that the state had a legitimate interest in protecting the fiscal integrity of the jobless compensation fund by limiting recipients of benefits."

"It's a terrible decision," said Mark Chernoff, a researcher for the Communication Workers of America in New York. "It compromises completely the whole purpose of unemployment laws." Chernoff stressed that the Supreme Court ruling totally ignores the pressing needs of laid off workers and their families.

"Those workers in Ohio had nothing to do with a strike anywhere else," Chernoff continued. "And think of a port strike, the multiplier effect it has. If auto plants are depending on a shipment from Japan, thousands of autoworkers could be laid off and have no recourse."

Furthermore, some unions are concerned that the decision could be divisive in terms of union support of other strikes. "It could force the needs of one group of workers to be compromised because of how it might affect others," Chernoff speculated. "It's not hard to imagine a situation, he explained, where the demands of smaller groups of workers would be ignored in order to protect other workers from layoffs."

On the same day as their unemployment decision, the Supreme Court made another ruling upholding the legality of seniority systems that perpetuate past discrimination, as long as the intent of the policies is not considered discriminatory.

The decision, accepted by a 7-2 majority, rejects the views of the Equal Opportunity Commission and the Justice Department that such seniority systems are invalid. It also rejects the similar views and findings by numerous federal courts.

"It represents a retreat from giving persons who have been discriminated against an opportunity to make up for past discrimination," explained Ralph Shapiro, a New York attorney. "It's blind to the reality to say that these seniority policies were neutral when they were established 20 or 25 years ago. Clearly 20 years ago a black truck driver couldn't get a job, then imply it in the racism of the time,

he couldn't get seniority--"

Dissenting Justices Marshall and Brennan made the same point in their argument. Pointing to the fact that blacks and minorities have consistently been assigned to "the lowest paid, most menial jobs," they argued that the impact of the decision will be "devastating," locking older black workers into their interior positions.

"It's going to be very, very difficult now to challenge discriminatory policies," explained Shapiro. "Because you can't bring a class action suit. Each individual has to present their own case and show that if he/she had applied 16 years ago for a job, they would have been denied it for discriminatory reasons. So it's not only imposing an impossible task legally, but also economically, because who can afford that kind of litigation?"

"This is consistent with a whole lot of recent Supreme Court decisions," Shapiro continued. "They've been restricting class actions all along the line. And it represents a great limitation on the ability to get civil liberties enforced."

The anti-labor decisions made by the Supreme Court recently include limitations on the rights of municipal and state employees to be covered by federal wage laws, or to be guaranteed a hearing in cases of firings; and the refusal to require that company disability programs include coverage for pregnancy.

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(See graphics)

PALESTINIAN SUPPORTERS DENOUNCE U S BACKING OF ISRAEL

NEW YORK (LNS)--"Put no more weapons in Begin's bloody hands," an estimated 300 supporters of Palestinian self-determination demanded. They marched in a June 5 counter-demonstration to the annual "Salute to Israel Parade" up New York's Fifth Avenue.

The United States is giving Israel over \$1 billion in military aid in the coming year. Menachem Begin, who is scheduled to become Israel's next prime minister, headed a military unit that killed hundreds of unarmed Palestinians in 1948.

The demonstration began with a speech in front of the Exxon building by Zehdi Terzi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, who announced that Palestinians in the West Bank cities of Nablus and Hebron had declared a general strike that day to protest the occupation of their homeland.

Demonstrators then marched to the office of the South African Airways, where a speaker noted that Begin is the head of the Israeli-South African Friendship Association.

At the conclusion of the rally outside the headquarters of the World Zionist Organization, a man who identified himself as a Jewish worker driven out of Nazi Germany urged: "It is in the interest of all Jews to unite with the Palestinian people for a democratic Palestine."

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BATTLE BETWEEN CHICAGO POLICE
AND PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITY LEAVES 2 DEAD, 70 INJURED

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Police harassment in Chicago's Humboldt Park community, a predominantly Puerto Rican neighborhood, escalated on June 4 into a major street confrontation between residents and police that resulted in two deaths and over 70 hospitalizations.

The day began with a Puerto Rican Day march in downtown Chicago, an annual event similar to the city's Italian and other ethnic marches. Also that morning, a bomb exploded in the nearby Cook County Building, for which the underground FALN, self-described as a pro-Puerto Rican independence group, claimed credit.

Later in the day, marchers and other residents went to the several square block Humboldt Park to relax. Trouble first began when two local gangs briefly skirmished in a section of the park, but were dispersed before the police arrived.

Ten minutes later, a large number of police arrived and declared the park closed. A confrontation developed as police roughed up and arrested several people and ordered everyone to leave the park. Residents responded with bricks and stones, at which point police donned riot gear. Shortly afterwards, two residents, Julio Osorio and Rafael Cruz, were shot and killed.

One police version claims that Osorio fired at them but missed, killing Cruz, and that the police returned fire and killed Osorio. A later police version is that Osorio threatened officers with a gun and the police fired when he refused to drop it, killing both Osorio and Cruz, whom the police described as a bystander.

Eyewitnesses dispute the police accounts. Roberto Soto, a reporter for the *Chicago Sun Times*, said he saw a policeman fire four or five shots directly into a crowd of people running in panic.

The city coroner, after examining the bodies, reported that both had been shot in the back with a .38 caliber gun, the standard weapon of the Chicago police.

After being forced out of the area by residents who joined the escalating street confrontation, police returned to the community that evening in larger numbers. At that point, youths began smashing store windows and looting stores, including a large supermarket. Then police flooded into the area.

For six hours that night, the area was the scene of street confrontations between youths and police. Police clubbed, arrested and verbally abused bystanders on sidewalks. Windshields were smashed on cars with Puerto Rican flags. Street confrontations and police harassment continued the next day.

Fueled by the anger of the residents against the police is the economic situation in the city. Puerto Rican unemployment in the city is 30% and much higher for youths. City officials agreed after the weekend confrontation to eliminate a planned city cutback in jobs for the neighborhood. The plan would have reduced the number of funded summer jobs for the neighborhood from 1000 to 690; even the 1000 jobs are an inadequate number for a neighborhood with an

estimated population of 100,000.

Puerto Rican residents also experience discrimination when seeking city jobs. While 25% of the city's population is of Spanish-speaking origin, they comprise only 1.4% of the police force and 1.7% of the city's civil service workers.

The Humboldt Park area is within the boundaries of a future urban renewal plan, which the local population fears will drive them out in favor of wealthier residents. There have already been a rash of fires as landlords attempt to collect insurance money and drive out residents, and land speculation has begun.

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(Thanks to David Moberg of *In These Times* for much of this information.)

COURT HEARING SEEKS RELEASE
OF ATTICA DEFENDANT DACAJEWIAH

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Attorneys for Attica defendant Dacajewiah (John Hill) argued for his immediate release from prison in a court hearing June 9 in White Plains, New York. Attorney Dennis Cunningham made oral arguments outlining selective prosecution, as well as selective clemency and incarceration in the case. Outside the courtroom, a group of protesters gathered to demand the release of Dacajewiah.

The hearing was the first court challenge of Dacajewiah's continued imprisonment since New York Governor Hugh Carey granted him clemency on December 30, 1976. Following a pressure campaign by law enforcement officials and others, the New York State Parole Board -- which ordinarily okays clemency decisions -- denied the parole to Dacajewiah on January 18.

Dacajewiah is still serving a life sentence at Sing Sing prison. He is the only person still imprisoned on charges arising from the Attica prison rebellion of 1971.

Parole Board "Coerced"

The legal action describes how the Parole Board was illegally "pressured and coerced" into denying parole by law enforcement agencies, including the State Police and Correction Officers Benevolent Association, the County Sheriffs Association and other groups; prison guards who circulated petitions against Dacajewiah's release and pressured prisoners' visitors to sign them; and legislators who held illegal off-the-record conversations with parole board members, threatening several members with non-confirmation if Dacajewiah were released.

The suit also documents conflicts of interest among parole board members who acted in Dacajewiah's case. These members include several appointees of then-New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who ordered the assault on the prison and organized the now-discredited Attica prosecution; Parole Board Chairman Edward Hammock, formerly an Attica prosecutor who participated in Dacajewiah's arraignment in 1972; and former prison guards and sheriffs on the parole board.

The lawsuit also reviews the long history of selective prosecution and cover-up in the Attica cases, now documented by a series of official reports and recognized by Governor Carey in his clemency statement of last year.

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(Thanks to Attica Committee to Free Dacajewiah for this information.)

DEATH PENALTY ADDED TO NORTH CAROLINA'S PRISON RECORDS

NEW YORK (INS) -- The state of North Carolina, whose record number of death row prisoners and prisons ranks first in the country, restored its authority to use the death penalty by a May vote in its General Assembly.

The new law provides for capital punishment for first-degree murder convictions through a two-step jury process. Under the new law, once a jury has convicted a defendant of first-degree murder it must then hear arguments and vote on whether to impose the death sentence. The prisoner receives an automatic life sentence if the vote is not unanimous for execution.

North Carolina's earlier death penalty law, struck down by the Supreme Court in July, 1976, required execution of those convicted of first-degree murder or first-degree rape.

North Carolina also has the most women prisoners per capita of any state, the most juvenile prisoners per capita of any state, and the only fugitive law that makes it legal for anyone to shoot and kill a person deemed a fugitive by authorities.

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COACH WIN ON SEX DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINTS

NEW YORK (INS) -- As a result of complaints filed by two women coaches, Rosemary Pepe and Mary Nielsen, the Sachem County School District #5 in Long Island, New York has been ordered to stop using a coach's sex as a criteria for assigning coaching jobs and determining pay.

Pepe and Nielsen filed separate complaints with New York's Division of Human Rights last March, charging that male coaches in Sachem County received about twice as much pay as female coaches, despite equivalent duties. The Sachem School district, in response, admitted that "the woman coaches are paid about as much as men," but denied the charge of sex discrimination.

An investigation and public hearing supported the women's charges. This spring a follow-up investigation found that the School District was still using wage schedules on the sex of the coach, despite an order to the contrary. The district was forced to establish new salary guidelines, as a result, and all coaches -- 13 female and 14 male -- were together awarded \$2733 in retroactive wages in salary equalizations basing pay on experience and grade level.

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POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

ALBANY (INS) (Internews/INS) -- Since last year South Africa has sentenced 110 people, many of them teenagers, to a total of 666 years in jail under its security laws.

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NEW YORKERS CONTINUE TO FIGHT SST LANDING:
"WANT TO SHUT THAT AIRPORT IF WE HAVE TO"

by Larry Bush

Editorial by a freelance writer based in New York City

Opponents of the Concorde SST are optimistic that the French-British-built supersonic airplane, which has been knocking at the portals of New York's Kennedy Airport for over a year, will soon be shored away permanently from the New York skies by the Port Authorities of New York and New Jersey.

They are expecting a three-judge federal appeals court panel to restore to the Port Authority (PA) the prerogative to decide about Concorde landings at Kennedy Airport (JFK). That authority was denied on May 11 by Federal District Court Judge Milton Pollack, who ruled that a state agency could not pre-empt former Secretary of Transportation William Coleman's approval last year of a 16-month trial for the Concorde at JFK and at Dulles Airport in Washington, D.C.

Pollack's argument was contradicted, however, in a brief filed by the federal government in the appeals court on Monday, June 6. That brief, consistent with stands taken by President Carter and the Secretary of Transportation, Brock Adams, reiterated the federal government's support of Concorde trial landings at JFK but denied that the Coleman decision pre-empted the PA's authority in the matter.

"No matter what happens in the appeals court, it's going to get decided in the Supreme Court," says Betty Brayton, president of the Howard Beach Civil Association, one of the community organizations in the politically conservative Jamaica Bay area surrounding JFK that have been working to keep the SST out of their neighborhood.

"The key question," says Brayton, "is whether the ban will be continued while the thing is in the courts. Win or lose, it will be a disappointment for us if they allow it to land while it's in litigation."

The appeals court, she notes, seems to favor continuing the year-long Port Authority stay on Concorde landings at JFK for the duration of the case. "Now, if we can just stall long enough in the higher courts," she adds jokingly, "Air France and British Airways is going to be out of business. They can't fly the plane if they're bankrupt."

The truth is that the Concorde's future is a jangling matter for the French and British governments, whose nationalized aeronautics industries have poured \$1.5 billion into SST development and operation in an attempt to end the domination of the European and international aircraft market.

But twenty years of research and development have yielded a technological dinosaur whose only advantage over other planes -- a much faster cruising speed that can shorten a 7-hour transatlantic flight by 3 1/2 hours -- is hardly worth

the environmental carnage it brings, such as:

**** Noise:** Coleman's 1976 report on the Concorde estimated the plane's noisiness at takeoff to be double that of the loudest subsonic jet. Moreover, the low frequency noise of the Concorde -- the kind that causes buildings to shake -- is from 2 to 5 times that of any other jet, while the "footprint" area in which the vibrational noise is felt is 10 to 15 times greater.

The first six months of tests at Dulles Airport showed the Concorde to be, in all respects, worse than anticipated in the Coleman report, according to Chauncey Olinger, a Friends of the Earth activist involved in the legal battle against the Concorde. The number of complaints at Dulles -- which is situated in an area far less populated than the Jamaica Bay area around JFK -- has been 300 times greater per flight than for subsonic planes, says Olinger. Complaints, he adds, have come from as far as 30 miles from the airport.

**** Pollution:** The Concorde spews out more pollutants and consumes more fuel than any other plane. At takeoff and landing it emits nearly three times more carbon monoxide than the next dirtiest jet. With a passenger capacity of only 110 (in comparison with 375 for a Jumbo 747 jet), the Concorde's pound-of-pollution-per-passenger ratio is awful.

**** Ozone Depletion and Skin Cancer:** The Concorde flies at extremely high altitudes. By discharging nitrogen oxide into the stratosphere, it depletes the protective ozone layer of the atmosphere and permits increased ultraviolet radiation from the sun to reach the earth's surface. Coleman's report admitted that the 12 daily flights anticipated at Dulles and JFK would have added 200 cases of skin cancer annually to the national toll. However, "it is difficult," he said, "to balance the danger of nonfatal skin cancer against the benefits of supersonic flight."

Benefits for whom? The round-trip fare aboard the Concorde is about twice the present and already-inflated first class plane fare.

**** Safety Risks:** According to Federal Aviation Administration documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act by anti-Concorde activists, the FAA warned the plane's manufacturers as early as 1972 and as late as 1976 of the significant risk of fire and explosion within the plane's fuel tanks.

U.S. Landings -- Key to Profits

Despite this condemning evidence, the British and especially the French governments have pressed hard for U.S. acceptance of the Concorde. A healthy New York operation would be key if the present fleet of 10 SST's is to recoup any of the huge investments by those nations' capitalists. (Last year, those investors lost \$55 million on SST commercial operations from London and Paris to Dulles, from London to Bahrain in the Persian Gulf and from Paris to Rio de Janeiro.) The French government is reported to have pumped \$2.7 million into lobbying and legal efforts on behalf of the Concorde in the U.S.

The U.S. government has half-heartedly tried to cooperate. Twice last year the Senate killed attempts to ban the Concorde from making U.S. landings. President Carter's "personal" option in the matter has

been pre-Concorde as well, and the government's brief in the appeals court angrily called the Port Authority's delay of Concorde flights to JFK "unfair, arbitrary, dilatory and unreasonable."

But when push comes to shove in the courts, the federal government does not seem threatened enough by French and British diplomatic squaking to take on responsibility and liability for all U.S. airports -- a situation for which the pre-emption of Port Authority jurisdiction would be the precedent.

New York Residents Fight the Concorde

Meanwhile, the PA, as well as New York Governor Carey, who has veto power over PA decisions, has been consistently against the Concorde coming to JFK. Most other New York politicians are on the record against the Concorde, too. With dozens of environmental groups, civic associations and other organizations conducting anti-Concorde campaigns, including three demonstrations of over a thousand people in April and May of this year that clogged access to JFK terminals by both land and sea, it is unlikely that the Concorde will receive its visa at the state level.

Betty Brayton pointed out that Howard Beach would be affected the most by Concorde landings at JFK because the only runway presently long enough to handle the plane is on the Howard Beach side of the airport. There are also proposals to extend runway 22, which heads directly over Jamaica Bay, for Concorde landings. This "solution" would probably destroy the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, a federally administered bird sanctuary, while hardly sparing human residents of the area from noise and pollution.

"We're talking about a middle-class area that is predominantly conservative, among both blue collar and white collar workers," Brayton says of Howard Beach. "People have trusted in the government. But the Concorde battle has solidified their feeling that the U.S. government really is not representative of the people. I think we're much more willing to take action now," she adds. "We'll shut that airport if we have to."

If the U.S. aircraft industry regenerates its interest in supersonic planes, the Concorde may gain some powerful support. But the Boeing Corporation's plans to build a supersonic fleet were overturned in 1971, when prohibitive costs and the spectre of the sonic boom turned Congress against the plans. U.S. industry has dropped all options to buy Concorde, says Olinger, and neither France nor England have been able to sell a single plane from the fleet.

"The great irony is that Concorde was supposed to re-establish European economic dominance," says Olinger, "and to reduce the economic hegemony of the Americans."

"As it turned out, the people who fly on the Concorde now are American corporate officers going to Europe to run their multinational subsidiaries. And the French and English are subsidizing those flights, not only with the original investment but with operating costs."

SAN FRANCISCO JAPANTOWN RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY HALT EVICTIONS

by Eddie Foronda

(Eddie Foronda is a staff reporter for The San Francisco Journal, an Asian-American newspaper.)

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) --Residents of San Francisco's Japantown (Nihonmachi) now face possible eviction and displacement by big business. And they have the city's Redevelopment Agency (RDA) in part to thank.

The threat facing the Japanese neighborhood is just one phase of the city's "master plan" affecting Manilatown, Chinatown and other ethnic communities in San Francisco. The entire plan calls for the demolishing of all "shanty" dwellings which are then to be replaced by modern complexes.

The Redevelopment Agency owns several residential units in Nihonmachi which it describes as "fire hazards," and has deemed them unsafe because the units fail to comply with building inspection codes.

But the major support group for the Nihonmachi residents, the Coalition to Support Nihonmachi Tenants, believes differently.

"There is nothing structurally wrong with the buildings," said Micky Imura, one of the members of the Coalition. He added that the older dwellings could provide decent low-cost housing, once minor repairs are made.

According to the Coalition, the RDA would like to transform the entire Nihonmachi district into a big corporate-owned tourist attraction, in an attempt to build up the already existing Japan Center.

Ever since Japan Center's construction several years ago, many residents of the closely-knit Japanese community have already been forced to move to other parts of the city. The reason: they could not afford to live in the modern high rent apartments which replaced the low income units. Many other residential units have gone without repairs and maintenance since the RDA purchased them two years ago.

Now the RDA, out of its own neglect, claims that the buildings are fire hazards from which the tenants must be evicted.

A major rally held on May 15 temporarily stopped the evictions of tenants from two RDA-owned units in Nihonmachi. Some 300 people attended the anti-eviction rally on the day that the RDA had originally scheduled evictions.

When RDA attorney Tildeh Edwards asked to reinspect the buildings, Superior Court Judge John Benson postponed the evictions.

But the Coalition, which sponsored the rally, sees the temporary stay of eviction merely as a delay tactic and that the RDA will probably try to evict tenants when there is not as much community support.

"They cannot evict the tenants as long as there is support," asserted Takano.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN U.S. TO SUPPORT 110 ACTIVISTS FACING DEATH SENTENCE IN THAILAND

NEW YORK (LNS) -- One hundred and ten Thai people, most of them students and student leaders, face death sentences in a military trial set for June 27. These "October 6th Defendants" were arrested on that day last year during the bloody high-wing coup, which included a police attack on Thammasat University.

Over 300 people were brutally killed, several hundred wounded and about 3000 demonstrators arrested that day at Thammasat University. Over 8,000 more were arrested under the junta's comprehensive charge of "endangering society."

Charges have been dropped against many, but the 110 facing imminent trial have ten charges pending against each of them. These include: "conspiring to kill or attempting to kill government officials on duty," and "co-instigators of insurrection or disorders within the kingdom." Six prisoners are additionally charged with "insulting the Crown Prince of Thailand."

The charges against these 110 people carry the death sentence. There is also a possibility that Thai Prime Minister Thanin Kraivixian will invoke "Article 21" of the constitution, which authorizes summary execution without trial.

If the trial is held, no defense lawyers are allowed, trials are closed to the public, and an appeal is permitted.

The Union of Democratic Thais (UDI), a national organization in the U.S., is urging Americans to support the defendants by immediately sending a letter or telegram to the Thai government to demand that it:

1. Not invoke Article 21 against political prisoners;
2. Open the trial to the public and to international observers;
3. Adhere to the United Nations Standards for all prisoners, and allow all international observers to visit detention centers and the prisoners held therein;
4. Respect the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, which Thailand has ratified.

The reason that it is crucial for Americans to participate in this campaign, explained a member of the UDI, is that "The Thai government has long relied on the U.S. government -- and the tax money of Americans -- for backing. Any pressure from the U.S. worries the Thai government."

The UDI spokesperson noted that the trials have already been postponed three times, evidently in response to the publicity the government's brutality has received. But unless the Thai government writes a new law, it is not allowed to postpone the trial again.

* * *

Address telegrams to: His Majesty the King, Jirapada Palace, Bangkok, Thailand; or Prime Minister Thanin Kraivixian, Thai Ku Fah Building, Bangkok, Thailand.

For more information on the October 6th De-

fendants, contact the Union of Democratic Thais at P.O. Box 305, Village Station, New York, New York 10014; or at P.O. Box 17808, Los Angeles, California 90017.

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RIGHT-WING PARAMILITARY GROUP GROWING ACTIVE IN FRANCE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Concern is growing in France over the activities of a right-wing paramilitary organization called Service d'Action Civique (Civic Action Service) or SAC, known for its provocative actions in the past. Many believe that SAC is deliberately fomenting violence in an attempt to push voters to the right in the upcoming French legislative elections where a Socialist or Communist Party victory is a possibility. Some speculate that SAC is attempting to ready itself for armed intervention into French politics.

The organization, which was founded in 1958 by Gaullists during a period of political dissent over French colonial rule in Algeria, maintains that it is "nothing more than a pro-Gaullist group providing security guards for political rallies upon request," as quoted in the *New York Times*.

But according to *The Times*, knowledgeable sources report that the group has an autonomous communications network that can function under conditions of a general strike, a training camp near Nice and enough weapons to arm 50,000 people.

It also has 3,000 to 5,000 people around the country who can be mobilized at any time from its headquarters in Paris.

In France, it is often referred to as a "parallel police" group because of its paramilitary structure. Leaders of the group refuse to be interviewed. And during a recent political rally, SAC members seized the film of an American photographer on the grounds that, as a SAC leader explained, "a year from now, if the Communists seize power, I do not want photographs of my men in circulation."

Even the French National Union of Policemen in Uniform, some of whose 47,000 members are in the organization, has demanded an end to SAC's parallel police.

The French left, for its part, remembers past activities of the Service d'Action Civique--especially its role in the May, 1968 student and worker uprisings. Then, the organization reportedly was responsible for such actions as breaking shop windows all along one boulevard of the Latin Quarter, for which students were blamed.

Another report concerns cooperation between the right-wing group and the French government. According to an official document quoted by the leftist daily, *Liberation*, the counter-intelligence division of the Interior Ministry is said to have given SAC the names of 10,000 alleged left-wing militants, who SAC was prepared to round up into stadiums.

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(See page #194 for background story)

AID OFFICIAL ADMITS TO GOAL OF STERILIZING ONE QUARTER OF WORLD'S WOMEN

NEW YORK (NSP)--According to remarks made in St. Louis, Mo., in late April by the director of the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Population Control, the U.S. is seeking to provide the means to sterilize one fourth of the world's fertile women in order to protect U.S. commercial interests.

AID director Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, in an interview with the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, said that as many as 100,000,000 women around the world might be sterilized if U.S. goals are met. AID is an arm of the State Department.

"Fertility Management"

St. Louis's Washington University Medical School houses one of the programs that the U.S. government uses in trying to reach this sterilization goal. It is an AID-financed program for foreign doctors whose main purpose, by Ravenholt's own admission, is to train doctors in "advanced fertility management techniques," including sterilization. Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md. also participates in the program, which is called PIEGO, Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics.

In the six years since PIEGO was created, Dr. Ravenholt said, more than 500 doctors from about 60 countries have been trained. This year, about 70 doctors are being trained at Washington University.

As far as the PIEGO program is concerned, Ravenholt put his foot in his mouth by admitting that the main goal of the program was "fertility management" with "surgical sterilization [becoming] increasingly important."

Last June, Washington University officials denied that the PIEGO program was basically a training program in female sterilization for foreign doctors.

Under fire from a group of students, faculty, and community members called the Ad Hoc Committee to End the AID Sterilization Program at Washington University, both Dr. Arpad L. Csapo, co-director of the program, and Dr. William H. Danforth, chancellor of the University, publicly characterized the program as a broad brush-up course in obstetrics and gynecology.

In private, however, Dr. Csapo told two medical students that the emphasis was on sterilization--in particular how to perform laparoscopic tubal ligations (surgical sterilization)--with lectures on the importance of population control in preserving social stability in the trainees' various countries.

Sterilization Equals Economic Control

Two of the reasons cited by Ravenholt for the U.S. aim to sterilize one-fourth of the world's women were to protect U.S. commercial interests and to forestall revolutions which he says could be harmful to the U.S.

Population control is needed to maintain, "the

normal operation of U.S. commercial interests around the world," elaborated Ravenholt. "Without our trying to help these countries with their economic and social development, the world would rebel against the strong U.S. commercial presence. The self-interest thing is a compelling element."

According to Ravenholt, the population explosion, if it went unchecked, would result in such terrible socioeconomic conditions abroad that revolutions would result. These revolutions, he believes, would be harmful to U.S. interests.

AID also justifies its interest in controlling population on the grounds that poverty and world-wide hunger are the result of overpopulation. Critics assert, however, that this obscures the more basic problem of U.S. economic exploitation and an unequal distribution of wealth.

Poor Women Targeted

The funding of population control programs in the Third World and within the U.S. is indicative of the U.S. corporate and government interests in restricting population increase only among certain groups of people.

Although previously supported by large U.S. corporations, primary funding for population programs in the Third World today comes from the Agency for International Development. In recent years, AID has spent more in population control programs (\$125 million in 1973) than in agriculture and rural development planning combined.

Massive sterilization in India has been based on findings of the Khana Study of 1954, funded jointly by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Indian government. The Ford Foundation has set up "pilot programs" for population control in Latin America which guarantee any individual \$5 to \$7 a month if the person agrees to permanent sterilization.

Sterilization of poor women has been particularly pronounced in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Colombia, and India. Between 1963 and 1965, more than 400,000 women in Colombia were sterilized in a program funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.

In Bolivia, a U.S.-imposed population control program, administered by the Peace Corps, sterilized Quechua Indian women without their knowledge or consent, according to the Committee to End Sterilization Abuse.

And statistics from the Population Studies Department of Puerto Rico confirm the practice of sterilizing primarily working class Puerto Rican women. Of all women on the island with a family income under \$5,000, 43.8% have been sterilized. In addition, almost two-thirds of sterilizations are done on women under the age of 30, making Puerto Rican women among the youngest in the world to be sterilized.

The case of Puerto Rico also illustrates how the bulk of funding for sterilization programs has shifted from U.S. corporations to the U.S. government.

From 1954 to 1965, the Rockefeller-funded Population Council subsidized sterilization in private facilities for 11,000 Puerto Ricans. Sterilization was advocated as a contraceptive method by doctors who claimed that other techniques were too difficult.

... educated Puerto Ricans to understand. As a part of their training, medical students were taught that any pregnant women who already had a child must be sterilized during childbirth.

Since the mid-sixties, however, a string of federally funded Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) sterilization clinics have taken over the job.

In the United States also, the HEW has funded sterilization campaigns since 1966. Between 1969 and 1974, the family planning budget of HEW increased from \$60 million to over \$250 million. HEW now pays 90% of the cost of sterilization of poor people, but is prohibited from dispensing federal funds for induced abortions. (This ruling is currently being fought in the courts.) Since 1970, female sterilizations in the U.S. have increased almost 300% from 193,000 to 548,000 sterilizations performed each year.

An estimated 32% of all black women in the U.S. are sterilized before the age of 30. High rates of female sterilization among Mexican American and Native American women have also been reported.

AID Pushes Sterilization

Because of the controversy that AID's PIEGO program has generated in places like Washington University in St. Louis and in certain Third World countries, AID's emphasis on exporting sterilization techniques is being publicly downplayed.

In a letter to the Chancellor of Washington University, who had asked for a clarification of PIEGO's aims after Ravenholt's statements in April, AID hedged. The agency claimed that Ravenholt's comments were "seriously distorted" and that sterilization training was only one of the many aspects of the PIEGO program.

Ravenholt, however, has made other statements, in public record, that AID aims to sterilize 25% of the women in developing countries.

In his testimony before the House subcommittee on Appropriations, April 6, 1976 on page 97 of the record of the hearings, he states: "Five (well equipped) surgical clinics should be able to provide the 50,000 sterilizations needed to reach the level of 25% prevalence among the 200,000 women of reproductive age in a general population of 1,000,000."

And further evidence of the aims of AID's PIEGO program comes from the agency itself. In what AID intended to be an internal or "family" report on the AID Advanced Techniques for the Management of Fertility Course (AIMF) in Barbados, conducted by the staff of the Washington University Training Center, the author of the report says: "Our position has been from the start, that only an academic framework can protect American Institutions from the criticism that they export fertility control techniques to lesser developed countries (LDCs). A restricted program [sterilization techniques only] may generate resistance and apprehension and easily be exploited politically."

The Barbados training course was held in 1974 by the staff of the Washington University Training Center. During that time, 72 doctors from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, South Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and the Islands of the West

Indies were trained in "fertility management."

The conclusions of the report on the Barbados project revealed that: "As stated already, we hoped that they [the trainees] would eventually come to us during the Course, requesting assistance for resolving their regional problems in fertility management. Did we achieve this goal, the salient point of the Barbados 'experiment'?

The graduation ceremonies "reassured us," the director of the Barbados project said, "that the most effective and constructive way of promoting fertility control in LDCs is [our] policy of 'non-interference'."

We offered facts, scientific and clinical accomplishments, technical refinements and repeated expressions of our sincere concern about their regional problems. To these their response [requesting sterilization information and equipment] was startling.

"The Minister of Health himself arranged for an elegant graduation party," the report continued. "The most significant portion of [the Minister's] address was his reference to energy shortage, famine and imminent global disaster, due to uncontrolled population growth, a subject which we carefully avoided discussing during our academic Course." -30-

DADE COUNTY GAY RIGHTS REPEAL SPARKS STRONG GAY PROTESTS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Not since the Stonewall Riots eight years ago have gay people made so spontaneous a show of resistance and strength as in the first days following the vote against gay civil rights by a 2-1 margin in Dade County, Florida. The June 7 vote repealed a county commissioners' ordinance granting gays legal protection in employment, housing and public accommodations. As the news spread the night of the referendum, an estimated 400 people in Denver, 1,000 in New York City and 3,000 in San Francisco joined in spontaneous rallies to show anger, beat garbage cans lids and call for "Gay Rights Now."

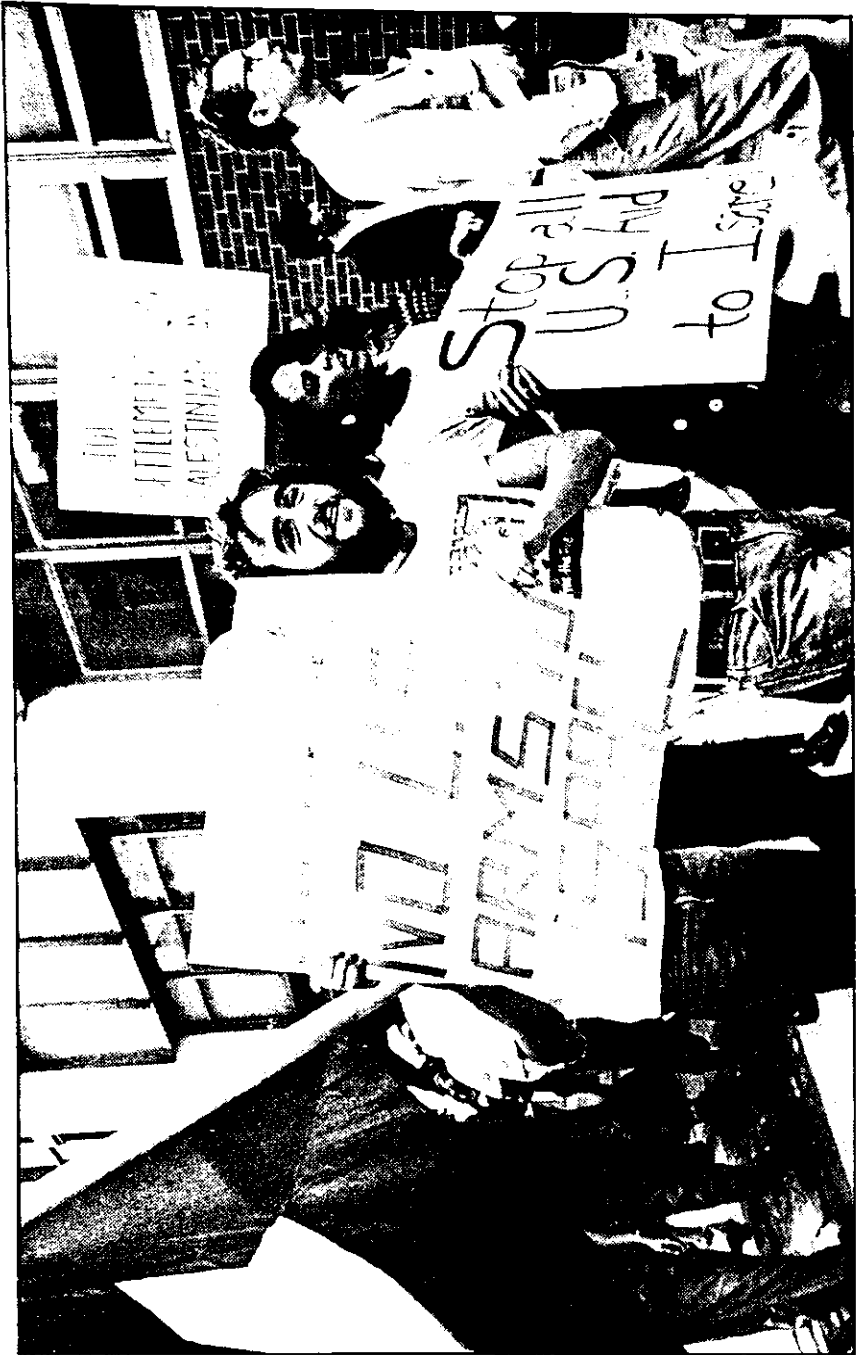
The cry was repeated again at the heart of the New York gay world, Greenwich Village, the following night, after word of a planned demonstration had spread by mouth and in a daily New York newspaper. There, at Sheridan Square, lesbians, gay men, and supporters gathered for a rally and march that swelled to 5,000, by police estimates, and lasted past one in the morning.

Protesters referred frequently to the history of the recent gay liberation movement--whose rebirth is commonly dated back to June, 1969 when street resistance followed a police raid on a gay men's bar in the Village called the Stonewall Inn.

"Stonewall was the first incident and this the second of that type," said one gay man. "Anita Bryant is acting as the catalyst to make gay liberation stronger," his companion added.

The Stonewall Riots, in turn, marked the 100th anniversary of the fight for gay liberation--which began in a climate in many ways similar to the current conflict. In the late 1860's in Prussia, following a period of progressive reform, a new penal code was proposed to make homosexual acts (among males) illegal. One Hungarian doctor named Benkert, seeing the proposed law as a sign that the clock of history might turn backwards, openly defended homosexuality and protested the proposed law and the "monstrous

continued on the inside front cover...



TOP RIGHT: Women workers in a training center established by the General Union of Palestinian Women in the Charania refugee camp in Beirut, Lebanon. Many of these centers have been set up to teach women productive skills, to help them earn an income, and to help support the Women's Union financially. May, 1977.

CREDIT: LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1

TOP LEFT: Counter-demonstration protests annual "Salute to Israel Day" parade, New York City, June 5, 1977.

CREDIT: LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 3

BOTTOM RIGHT: Graphic from the poster published by the General Union of Palestinian Women for International Women's Day, 1977.

CREDIT: General Union of Palestinian Women-LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1

BOTTOM LEFT: Military arms and ammunition captured recently by the PLO which Israel had provided to Lebanese rightists. Armaments include Israeli manufactured arms, as well as Soviet-made arms that Israel captured in the 1973 Middle East war.

CREDIT: LNS

SEE STORY IN LAST PACKET, #866, page 1. This photo was printed backwards in the last packet and we are re-running it correctly.

TOP RIGHT: FBI Cartoon

CREDIT: Keefe, The Militant/LNS

COULD GO WITH SHORT PAGE 5

TOP LEFT: Cartoon on Seniority

CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 3

MIDDLE RIGHT: Capital Punishment Cartoon

CREDIT: Jules Feiffer, Black Panther, LNS

COULD GO WITH SHORT PAGE 5

MIDDLE LEFT: Cartoon on repression
in Thailand.

CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 8

BOTTOM RIGHT: FBI Cartoon

CREDIT: Powell, The Militant, LNS

COULD GO WITH SHORT PAGE 5

BOTTOM LEFT: Cartoon on students
protesting their universities'
investments in South Africa.

CREDIT: Peg Averill/LNS